

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

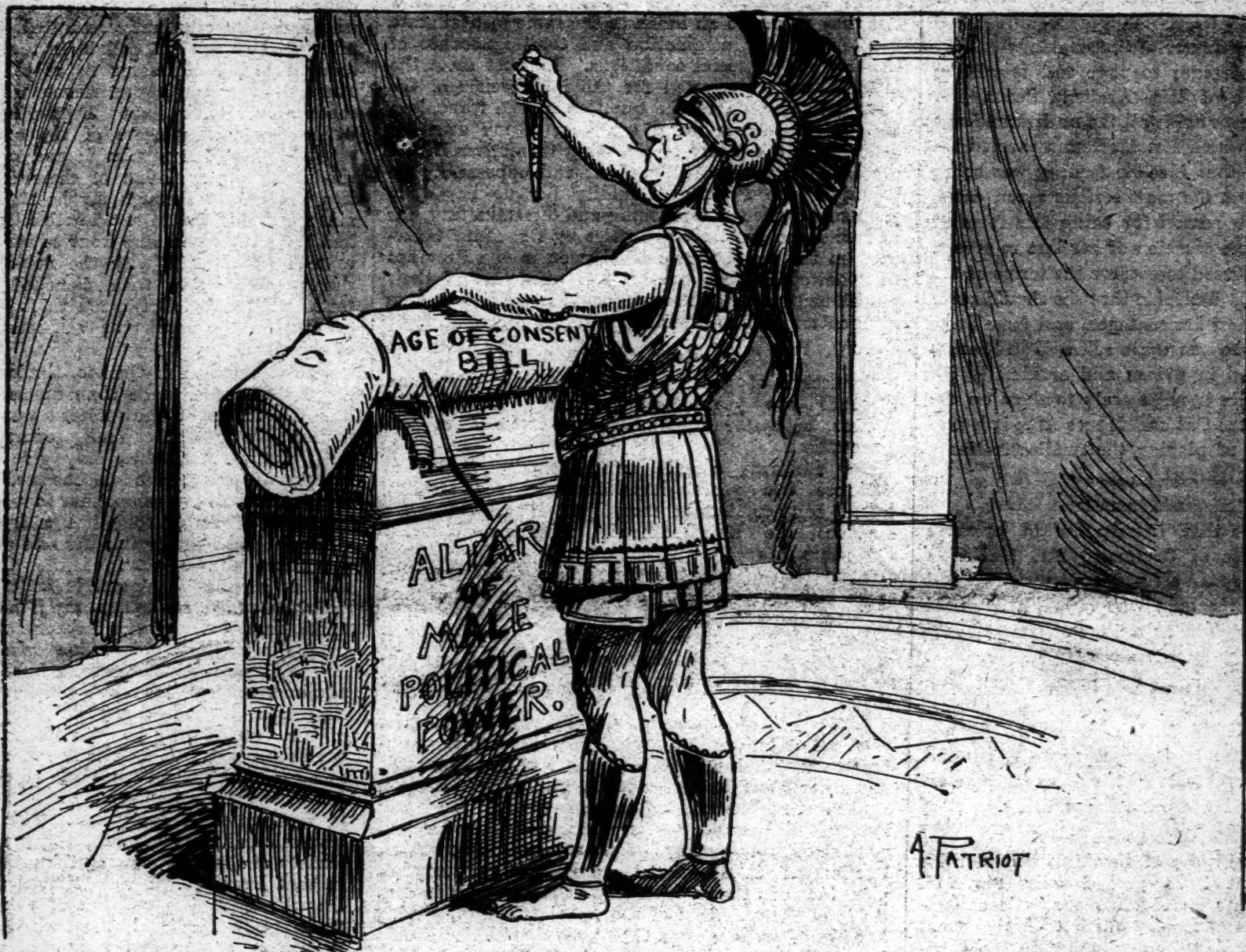
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## A MODERN IPHIGENIA



Mr. Asquith has refused time for the Bishop of London's Bill and it has accordingly been withdrawn

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### DEDICATION

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

### THE OUTLOOK

The grave news from the centre of Europe is occupying the attention of men and women all over the world. And people in this country are asking themselves with awful anxiety whether the area of the conflict is to be enlarged so that Great Britain herself is to be dragged into the quarrel.

#### The Appeal for Solidarity

Already appeals for the solidarity of the nation are being made, and different sections of the community are being called upon to "close the ranks" and present a common and united front to the world. If

the terrible and unimaginable calamity actually takes place of a European war in which this country is involved, tremendous claims for service and sacrifice will be made in the name of the nation upon its women. We have no doubt that if these claims are made they will be met with the same fortitude and selfless devotion with which women—who have everything to lose by war—have responded all down the ages of recorded history.

#### The Wickedness of Refusing Women Citizenship

But it is at moments such as these that the full wickedness of the Government in sowing seeds of discontent among women becomes fully apparent. It is no light matter that by refusing a reform long overdue, by gross ill-treatment, by political perfidy, and even by direct incitement they have stirred up into open rebellion a section of the most peace-loving half of the community, and have roused a feeling of intense indignation among hundreds of thousands of other women. However much in the presence of national calamity these differences may be laid aside, the nation cannot be so strong as it would have been if its strength and energy had not been frittered away in this wholly unnecessary strife.

#### At the Eleventh Hour

Even at this eleventh hour we urge upon the Government the importance of re-establishing the feeling of goodwill among the women of the country by the tardy recognition of their right to citizenship alongside with men. The justice of this claim is admitted on all sides. It is only the stupidity and obstinacy of half a dozen men in high places which

have prevented its translation into actual fact. In face of the common danger will not the good sense of the community sweep this belated and suicidal resistance aside and compel the Government to do justice?

#### The Men of Kent

During the past week the feeling of the country in favour of the enfranchisement of women has been reflected in a deputation consisting of railwaymen from Kent, who came up to London specially to interview the Prime Minister in Downing Street. Pursuing his usual policy, Mr. Asquith absented himself from the house, but his secretary received from the deputation a vigorous protest, both against the treatment of themselves and against the wider refusal to listen to and redress the grievances of women.

#### Women Arrested at Buckingham Palace

In view of the Irish Conference at Buckingham Palace Mrs. Pankhurst has written to the King asking him to receive her in audience, and announcing her intention in case of his refusal actively to assert her right to be received at an appropriate time. Lady Barclay and the Hon. Edith Fitzgerald bore this letter to Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon in last week, but were refused permission to hand it in person to Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary. They accordingly returned on the following morning with the same request, and being again refused, stood their ground until they were arrested. Charged at Bow Street, they were ordered to be bound over, but on their refusal were set at liberty. The record of the present Government makes us

wonder whether their fate would have been the same if they had had no title.

#### Admitted Atrocities of Force Feeding

The utter callousness of the Government in the face of the proved charges of abomination with regard to forcible feeding passes all belief. On Monday last Mr. McKinnon Wood made no attempt to deny the statement that "Miss Gordon was held down by the assistant doctor and wardresses for an hour and a half after forcible feeding," or that "a hand or a towel was held over her mouth to prevent vomiting." It may therefore be taken that these are admitted facts. He has also admitted the repeated injection into the bowel by the medical staff of the prison. We refuse to believe that the public would tolerate this barbarous iniquity if it were known, but the newspapers support the Government by omitting all mention of questions and answers on these matters in the House of Commons. It therefore is incumbent on readers of this paper to study the questions and answers in the House of Commons printed on page 667 of this issue, and to send marked copies to their friends.

#### The Value of Ministerial Undertakings

From a further reference to page 667, it will be seen that in the case of Miss Arabella Scott, Mr. McKinnon Wood sweeps aside all the understandings—on the strength of which Mr. McKenna carried the Cat and Mouse Act—that forcible feeding was being abolished in all except the most serious arson cases, and calmly gives as a reason for using this form of torture that: "On the occasion of her last re-arrest, as she persistently refused to observe the terms of the licence, it was thought desirable that she should serve a substantial portion of her sentence, and from June 20 to July 26 (when she was again released on licence) she has been detained in prison and artificially fed by the mouth." This is not merely to show up the complete futility of the Cat and Mouse Act; it is also to show the futility of placing the smallest reliance on Ministerial undertakings.

#### Mr. McKenna's Lunatic

We are glad to see that, in response to pressure exerted in the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna thinks it necessary to take a further step with regard to Mr. Humphries, the man who is being detained in Bucks County Asylum as a lunatic, presumably because he adopted the hunger strike in prison. Mr. McKenna now states that he is "in communication with the superintendent of the asylum on the subject of his present condition." We hope that further political pressure will be brought to bear, so that this scandal of the retention of a sane man in an asylum be terminated without further delay.

#### Bishop of London's Bill Killed

Our fears for the Bishop of London's Bill to raise the age of consent have proved only too well founded. Following on the Government's amendments in the House of Lords, which took the heart out of the Bill, Mr. Asquith announced in the Commons that it could only be proceeded with if it could be regarded as non-contentious. In these circumstances the Bishop of London decided to withdraw it altogether and reintroduce it next year. So for another year hundreds, perhaps thousands, of young girls are to be ruined who might have been protected. No wonder that women are impatient for the vote which would enable them to drive such legislation through!

#### The Inequality of the Divorce Law

One among many of the grave injustices under which women suffer is the differential treatment between men and women in the divorce laws. Both the majority and minority reports of the recent Royal Commission on Divorce proposed the abolition of this difference and the establishment of equality which prevails in all the more progressive countries in the world. Last Tuesday in the House of Lords Lord Gorell, son of the late Divorce Court judge, moved the second reading of a Bill to give effect to this and other proposals of the Commission. The Bill was, however, opposed and withdrawn.

#### Lord Hugh Cecil on Resistance to Law

Lord Hugh Cecil, in a letter to the *Times* dealing with the Irish situation, has an illuminating paragraph on resistance to law. He says:—

To say that we may always resist the law is anarchy; to say that we may never resist it is slavery; liberty and order can only be combined by submitting to the law in the 99 cases where it is right to submit and resisting it in the 100th case where it is right to resist.

That is precisely the point of view we have always taken in this paper. It completely justifies the refusal of women to submit to the laws which are founded upon a denial of their existence as citizens.

#### Items of Interest

Sir George Baker, Judge of the County Courts of Lincolnshire, writes to the "Times" giving prece-

dents for the appointment of women as police. (See page 674).

The advertising firms have refused to expose the poster of the Women's International Suffrage Alliance, dealing with infant mortality, on the hoardings. We hope to reproduce the poster in our next issue.

Miss Lucy Burns, writing in *The Suffragist*, the organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, shows that the Democratic Party of the United States, by manoeuvres in the Rules Committee, are providing the same kind of artificial barrier to discussion of Woman Suffrage in Congress as is provided in England by the Government.

## WHY CANADIAN WOMEN NEED THE VOTE

By Margaret Hodge

When I spoke at the meetings held on my Canadian tour of the distressing conditions existing in countries where women were still unenfranchised, some of the members of my audience, well dressed, well fed and delicately nurtured, were almost certain to comment upon my statements somewhat as follow "This may be all very true of old countries, but in Canada we women are so well off we don't need the vote to improve our status." The words resemble so closely the "Pourquoi changer nous sommes si bien" of the French nobles before the Revolution that I felt they might be an index to the same mental state—utter lack of imagination and total ignorance of the law and of social conditions. In most cases the latter reasons accounted for the indifference of the women in Canada to the question of the franchise; for I have seldom found members of my own sex deficient in the power of picturing themselves in the place of the miserable, helpless, and oppressed. In Winnipeg the Political Equality League has done yeoman's service in publishing and disseminating, far and wide, an excellent pamphlet by Dr. Mary Crawford on the Legal Status of Women in the Province of Manitoba. Such contrasts of offences and their punishments as the following could not fail to arouse indignation and to stimulate a desire for reform.

#### A Comparison of Punishments

Seduction of girls, previously chaste, maximum sentence two years' imprisonment; for stealing oysters, or oyster brood, liable to seven years' imprisonment.

For indecent assault on a female, maximum sentence two years' imprisonment; for stealing letter bag or letters from post bag, maximum sentence life imprisonment; minimum sentence five years.

Abduction of a girl under sixteen, maximum sentence five years; for cattle stealing, maximum sentence fourteen years.

For seduction of ward or employee by guardian or employer, two years' sentence; for making counterfeit gold and silver coin, liable to imprisonment for life.

The effect of these contrasted extracts from the criminal code was almost magical in securing supporters for the suffrage, and none of my Manitoba audiences brought forward the plea that Canadian women were too well off as they were to need any change. A dramatic performance, devised and staged by the Political Equality League, represented a woman's Parliament of 2014, when the passage of a century has placed men in the position that women occupy to-day. Some of the members of the female Cabinet, having a sense of justice, urge that male disabilities should be wholly or partially removed. Others remain obdurate, and wish to retain the monopoly of power. The climax of interest is reached when a male deputation arrives on the scene, humbly to beg for enfranchisement, and the Premier tries to soothe and conciliate them by insincere compliments and vague and indefinite promises. Each of the audience was provided with a pamphlet on the Legal Status of Women in the Province, and realised for the first time the monstrous injustice of giving the mother no rights to the custody and control of her own child, and of denying a protection order to a wife, who wishes to live apart from her husband on the ground of his infidelity. The object-lesson of the drama, combined with the study of the laws, made many converts to the suffrage cause, and brought much grist to the suffrage mill.

#### The Women's Courts

In Toronto (Ontario) many women who were anti-suffragists altered their views after a visit to the Women's and Children's Courts. Man-made and man-interpreted law can never deal justly with cases where women are the culprits. It is either too lenient or too severe. One man, arrested on the charge of wife-beating, brought a counter-charge of assault against his wife, and he managed to produce the appearance of a black eye for the occasion, which he said she had given him with a spoon. The magistrate, disbelieving his story, and much moved by the presence of a very charming baby in the mother's arms, gave the man six months and twenty lashes. The poor wife, in her helplessness and misery, broke into sobs at the sentence, for she knew only too well what she had to expect when the husband, further brutalised by his punishment, came out of gaol. The suggestion that flogging was not the way to humanise the man, and would go far to demoralise the official, met with no favourable reception. Two leading men, each confided to us with some pride, on separate occasions, that they had been responsible

for the passing of this new and original measure of punishment through Parliament. "We have had fewer cases of wife-beating since flogging was instituted as a punishment," they both told us. Are there not subtler forms of cruelty than beating, and how can the State teach self-restraint by vindictive punishment? were questions to which no answer was vouchsafed; but the wife's impotent and heartbreaking sobs haunted our dreams.

The Industrial School for Girls, near Toronto, was another illustration of the need for woman's emancipation. Here are some pitiful cases of little girls who had been criminally assaulted, and for all their pretty baby ways and delight in their dolls and their teddy bears, could never be as other children, because of the tragic experience which had cast a shadow over their lives. I gave a lesson to these little ones, telling them of the queer animal and vegetable life of Australasia; and when they laughed the sweet silvery laugh of sheer delight, I felt as if a knife went through my heart, for I knew they must some day waken to a terrible knowledge of what had been. Women who went to visit this home, and to talk for a while with the noble-minded workers there, came away with clenched hands and set teeth, militant as Britomart to fight for the purity of childhood against the self-indulgence and lust of evil men.

In the Province of Quebec, the laws are even more aggressively man made than in the rest of Canada, and the status of the married woman is especially pitiful. The husband can sell property accumulated by both parties, and need only give his wife a very meagre allowance if he so chooses. If a wife leave her husband he can compel her to return. The father, in cases of separation, has a legal right to the children. The father has the sole authority over the education and disposal of the child, though the mother is equally responsible for its maintenance.

A girl of twelve can marry if her father consent, quite irrespective of the mother's wishes. If a husband die intestate, his widow inherits nothing. If no marriage contract exists, a husband has complete administration of his wife's property, and can collect her wages. A wife cannot take legal action, dispose of her property, or go into trade without her husband's consent. A man may procure a "separation de corps" because of his wife's adultery. Before she can do the same the husband must keep his concubine in their common habitation. These are only a few laws selected from a leaflet, drawn up by the Suffrage Society of Quebec, showing the unjust laws to women in that Province. I was relieved to find that when I spoke upon the position of women at my street meetings in Montreal, the men did seem to realise something of the evil results of the inequality of treatment of the sexes under their laws.

#### A Mother of 21 Children

The slums of Montreal are in themselves a terrible object-lesson, and a courageous woman writer has brought the knowledge of these to the more prosperous citizens, who had lived for years in the beautiful quarters of the city, but were quite ignorant of the condition of the submerged tenth. Women of intelligence and influence are beginning to see what is one, at least, of the causes of the terrible toll of infant life that their city has to pay. Two hundred babies in every thousand die before they reach the age of twelve months, and this does not include the still-born infants, of whom there are many, because of the over-working and underfeeding of the unhappy mothers. One woman I know had given birth to twenty-one children, and of these only two sickly little ones survived infancy. Among the workers, the potential mothers in this province are underpaid and overworked, and the actual mothers are merely child-bearers and drudges. What hope is there for the future generation?

When I spoke under the shadow of the statue of King Edward VII. in Philip Square, Montreal, to hundreds of men and women on the terribly high rate of infant mortality in their city, one man asked me: "Aren't the children better dead than slaving in factories?" It is upon the question of the child and child labour that I hope to speak in my next article. On this subject there is some admirable legislation, but, too often, the administration of the law is defective, and the desire for high profits gets the better of humanitarian considerations. It is hardly to be expected that the neighbour of the United States should not place a high value on the dollar, and Watts' wonderful picture of Mammon often came into my mind when I saw, in the Land of Promise, the evidences of great wealth and prosperity side by side with abject misery and poverty.

# MINISTERS DEFEND FORCIBLE FEEDING

## Questions in the House—Rev. Scott Holland's Condemnation—Resolution by Perth Trades Council

By the complete exclusion of news relating to forcible feeding in the daily Press the public are kept in entire ignorance of what is taking place. We therefore print in full below the questions and answers in the House of Commons with regard to the three cases to which we have referred in previous issues of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*.

### MISS ARABELLA SCOTT

On Monday last, in the House of Commons, Mr. Touche asked the Secretary for Scotland whether Miss Arabella Scott has been forcibly fed at any time during the last four weeks in Perth prison; is he aware that Miss Scott, who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in May, 1913, and was released after hunger-striking, has since confined herself to speaking and working in a law-abiding and constitutional manner; if forcible feeding was revived because some persons released under the Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act continued in acts of destruction during the intervals of recovery from hunger-strokes; why forcible feeding has been resorted to in Miss Scott's case, seeing that she has done no act of militancy while out of prison; and has she been advised or invited to give any undertaking not to speak in support of the suffrage cause?

Mr. Ponsonby also asked whether Miss Scott was resisting and had to be strapped down, by what process food was being given her and what was the condition of her health. Mr. Frederick Whyte also asked similar questions.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: Miss Arabella Scott was convicted on May 19, 1913, of attempted fire-raising, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. She has several times been released on licence under the Prisoners' (Discharge for Temporary Ill-Health) Act, 1913, after serving only a few days and without being forcibly fed. On one occasion when released on licence she refused to leave the prison, and said she would continue her hunger strike outside the prison gates. On another occasion when released she refused for some hours to enter any house. On the occasion of her last re-arrest, as she persistently refused to observe the terms of the licences, it was thought desirable that she should serve a substantial portion of her sentence, and from June 20 to July 26 (when she was again released on licence) she has been detained in Perth Prison. During this last period of imprisonment she was artificially fed by the mouth. She has offered some resistance, but has never been strapped down. Her state of health on release is reported good, but it was not deemed advisable, on medical grounds, to continue artificial feeding for a longer period. I am not aware that she has abandoned the advocacy of militant methods. She has not been advised or invited to give an undertaking not to speak in support of the suffrage cause.

Mr. Wedgwood: Is this lady sent to Perth because Perth is the only prison in Scotland where prisoners can be forcibly fed?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: No, sir. It is not the only prison in Scotland where they can be forcibly fed. There are other prisons in Scotland where they can be forcibly fed, but we have there medical officers who are accustomed to perform the operation in the criminal lunatic department there.

### MISS FRANCES GORDON

On the same day, Mr. T. M. Healy asked the Secretary for Scotland if his attention had been drawn to the statement published by Dr. Mabel Jones, M.D., that there is no foundation for the allegation that Miss Frances Gordon had undergone a course of drugging before admission to prison, and, in view of this accompanied by Miss Gordon's denial, will he say on what evidence the statement was founded; if Dr. Watson, the medical officer for Perth Prison, is the same doctor who, when forcibly feeding Miss Moorhead in Calton Prison, allowed food to enter the lungs, causing pneumonia; was it by the doctor's orders that Miss Gordon was held down by the assistant doctor and wardresses for an hour and a half after the forcible feeding; was a hand or a towel held over her mouth to prevent vomiting, and is this included in the description of medical treatment; will he state why the doctor found it necessary to administer three enemas daily to Miss Gordon; was

it explained to her they were not food; and, if not, what did they consist of?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: My attention has not been drawn to the statement referred to. The opinion of the doctor that Miss Gordon had undergone a course of drugging was based upon her symptoms and appearance on admission to the prison. The medical officer of Perth Prison conducted the artificial feeding of Miss Moorhead in the Calton Prison, Edinburgh. There is no foundation for the statement that in Miss Moorhead's case food was allowed to enter the lungs, and this matter was fully dealt with in my reply to the hon. member for Blackfriars Division on March 9. In the case of Miss Gordon it was necessary to exercise some restraint after artificial feeding, and this was done under medical directions. The necessity for treatment by enema was explained in my reply to the hon. and learned member on July 16.

Mr. Pirie: Has the right hon. gentleman's attention been drawn to the methods of forcible feeding employed in America, in which only women doctors are employed, and the operation is carried out much more humanely.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: No, my attention has not been drawn to any more humane method. I shall be very glad to have it drawn to it.

### MR. MCKENNA'S "LUNATIC"

In the House of Commons on Thursday in last week Mr. Wedgwood asked the Home Secretary whether Harry Humphries was sent to the Bucks County Lunatic Asylum because he hunger struck in prison; and who were the doctors who certified him insane, and how long he intends to keep him in this asylum.

Mr. McKenna: This man was transferred from prison to an asylum in pursuance of a certificate of insanity submitted by two magistrates and two registered medical practitioners under the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884. He will remain under the provisions of that Act till the expiration of his sentence in February next, unless he should be remitted to prison or discharged before then. The reports before me do not justify the adoption of either of these courses at present, but the case will be further considered in due course.

Mr. Wedgwood: Does the Home Secretary believe that the man is insane?

Mr. McKenna: I am unable to form any opinion on the subject, except as advised by responsible advisers.

Mr. Wedgwood: Does the right hon. gentleman agree that a man who goes on hunger strike and is not a suffragette has got to be condemned for life to a lunatic asylum instead?

Mr. McKenna: No, sir. It would depend entirely upon whether the medical practitioners advise that he is insane or not.

On Monday last Mr. Hunt asked the Home Secretary whether, as Humphries has been certified to be quite sane, he will now be released under the recent Act?

Mr. McKenna: The hon. member has been misinformed. He has not been certified to be sane, but I am communicating with the Superintendent of the Bucks County Asylum on the subject of his present condition.

### Statement by Dr. McIntosh

We are asked to publish the following statement by Dr. McIntosh, which forms part of a correction of the misrepresentations which have been made by the Press on the case:—

"Humphries was sent to the asylum on a certificate signed by two doctors, one of whom was the prison doctor who forcibly fed him, and the other a doctor called in from outside; but the evidence of so-called insanity given on the certificate was that he refused his food. The Committee does not think that this certificate is proof that the man ever was insane, and three of its members have examined him in the asylum and find him to be perfectly sane. The fact that immediately Humphries arrived in the asylum he began to take food negatives, in the opinion of the Committee, the diagnosis of the two doctors, and of course, medically speaking, entirely neutralizes the value of their certificate."

### CANON SCOTT HOLLAND

In the Commonwealth for August Canon Scott Holland has some strong things to say about forcible feeding. He first deals with the whole question of women voting both in Church and State.

"After all, the Old Church has forged ahead at the last lap, and has given the women the franchise before the State can make up its distracted mind to the inevitable. And, in the scurry round the last lap, the Bishops romped right ahead of everybody, and forced the pace. By twenty-two to three, they voted it, gauntlets and aprons and all. It was splendid. The Laity just tumbled in, a bad last. It

was a plain recognition of undeniable facts.

"That is the way in which the equitable solution drives itself home. The women do the work. On that work the whole Society depends. It cannot any longer have the face to take advantage of such strenuous and effective loyalty, and yet allow it no place of honour, and no opportunity for representation.

"The same argument is bound to tell in the case of the Civil State. There, too, the women do an enormous mass of the work on which the entire Society depends. This is the fact which governs the whole matter. It is impossible for it to be at once accepted and ignored. If the State takes the service, it is compelled, in sheer honour, to allow it to count to its full value. The vote is simply the acknowledgement of the moral necessity. Let it be humbled into doing its duty by the example of the Church.

### Forcible Feeding is "Hideously Cruel"

"This horrible forced feeding is stirring up the worst of the mischief. It is confessed that it cannot be used to deter, and that it fails to save the authorities from the necessity of liberating those who

are broken to pieces by it. It serves, therefore, no justifiable or intelligent purpose. In the meantime, it creates a situation which is intolerable. It maddens people into criminal acts of indignant retaliation. It is hideously cruel; it actually does torture the women on whom it is enforced.

"Their friends outside naturally cannot bear to think of what it means to those whom they admire and love. They go wild, and do the deeds that we all deplore. Far from deterring people from crime, it drives them into it. On sheer grounds of expediency, it is hopelessly wrong. It inflicts a degradation on the conception of Law. It evokes moral repudiation from those who abhor militant methods. It keeps alive sore and festering wounds.

"The Government, which has exasperated the women by tricking them out of their proper Parliamentary opportunity, has not the moral right to take up so relentless and merciless a method. The Home Secretary confesses that the suffering involved in a hunger strike is as severe a penalty as you can imagine. There is no hope of arriving at a sane and just solution, while there is added to this the horror of violent feeding."

## PERTH'S NOTORIOUS PRISON

### Strong Resolution by Trades Council Against Forcible Feeding

It will be remembered that when Mr. McKinnon Wood, during the discussion on the Gordon case, was asked why the women prisoners in recent cases had all been sent to Perth Prison, he replied complacently: "We have there doctors who are accustomed to deal with these cases, and are thoroughly skilled."

A copy of the *Perthshire Constitutional and Journal* of July 22 sent to us makes it clear that Mr. McKinnon Wood's pride in the pre-eminence of Perth's prison doctors is not shared by the residents of the Fair City. The Suffragettes who have been picketing the prison have held open-air meetings, at which huge and sympathetic audiences have assembled. "Large crowds nightly assemble to hear and to express sympathy with them," says a resident, and arrangements are being made by Suffragettes and Labour men for several big demonstrations.

At the request of several members, the Perth and District Trades and Labour Council held a special meeting to discuss the question of forcible feeding in the prison, when the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That this Council, representing the organised workers of the City of Perth, strongly protest against the cruel and inhuman methods adopted to forcibly feed the suffragette prisoners at present in Perth Prison, and hereby call upon those in authority to bring this unjust treatment to an end."

The Secretary was instructed to forward copies of the above resolution to the Prime Minister, Secretary for Scotland, the Labour Party, and local M.P.'s.

### Other Doctors Refuse

Nearly all the speakers were vehement in their protests. The Secretary said that neither he nor any individual member had been approached by any suffragette; the meeting had been called purely at the instance of members. No one could listen to the recital of the sufferings of those confined in their prison unmoved. Questions had been asked in the House of Commons, but to what purpose. The Government of the present day pursued the relentless policy they had adopted. They turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of those at the head of that movement. And what were they, as an organised body of workers, going to do? The truth of the position was that the doctors in the other prisons in Scotland were men who would not stoop to such cruel methods of forcible feeding. The question as to whether the Council should take action was open for discussion, but whatever took place he hoped the Council would do something worthy of them and worthy of the citizens of Perth.

Mr. Miller said that they, as men, ought to feel ashamed of themselves if they were quite passive and allowed such things to take place in the name of humanity. He thought death would be infinitely better for the women than to suffer the pains and agonies they were suffering. He thought they ought to endeavour to meet the

Governor of the prison by deputation, or see the prisoners themselves and see their condition, so that they would be able to come to some conclusion.

Mr. Hallyburton said that he had every sympathy with the women in their quest of the vote, but he entirely disagreed with their militant tactics. At the same time, he was absolutely opposed to treatment such as had been described.

### A Barbaric Survival

Mr. Sinclair said that that day a great conference had been called at the instance of the King. Why? Because of the militant methods adopted by Sir Edward Carson. Had Sir Edward Carson contented himself with constitutional methods that conference would never have been called. It seemed strange that in a civilised country, where physical science had so greatly developed, that they had to resort to such barbaric methods of feeding their prisoners, prisoners who were political prisoners, and in no sense of the term criminal prisoners, even although they might have adopted methods that did not meet with the approval of everyone. Was there no method other than that of forcible feeding so that those women would not have to undergo such a terrible punishment for the crimes they had committed? The conditions prevailing just now were inhuman and unjust, and if they failed to see any other way of meeting the emergency then the only logical alternative was to accede to the women their demand for the vote.

Mr. Macpherson said if he was a woman he would continue more militancy, and not stop at what the women had done. He thought Asquith and Co. ought to feel ashamed of themselves, and at the same time they posed to be on the side of liberty, equality, and many other nice phrases like that.

Mr. Gibson declared that, in justice to the majority of the women who did not associate themselves with the militant tactics, they ought to have the vote; and in this contention he was supported by Mr. Stiles.

Mr. Hynd expressed his strong disapproval of the methods which were being adopted in Perth Prison, and hoped the Trades Council would take up a very strong attitude in the matter.

Mr. White said it seemed to be the general opinion that the Perth Prison doctor was the only man in the country who would undertake this forcible feeding. That, he thought, showed that there must be something radically wrong with forcible feeding. If it was otherwise, all the doctors in the country would be prepared to take it up.

### A Public Demonstration to be Held

In winding up the discussion, the Chairman, Mr. David Bruce, said it was a fearful state of affairs to be inflicted on any woman. Had it been a dog or wild animal they might not have felt it quite so repulsive, but to think that a human being, a female worker, should be treated by the Government in the manner described beat everything he had ever heard of. The town ought to rise up and protest with indignation against such a thing being carried on at their own doors. If the Government could not devise any other method than this barbarous one of forcible feeding, then they ought to give them the vote. The treatment which the women were being subjected to was a disgrace and scandal.

It was resolved to promote a public demonstration against forcible feeding.

# WILL THE KING INTERVENE?

## Mrs. Pankhurst Asks to be Received by the King—A Suggested King's Speech—Arrest of Lady Barclay and Miss Fitzgerald

The contrast between the reception of the militant Irishmen at Buckingham Palace and the treatment of the militant women has struck all thinking people, and Mrs. Pankhurst has seized the opportunity of writing to the King the following letter:—

May it please Your Majesty,—Women have not failed to notice that although Your Majesty refused to receive the deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union, certain militant men have been invited to Buckingham Palace, and have been received by Your Majesty in person.

Two of these men militants are Sir Edward Carson and Captain Craig, who are making illegal preparations to resist the Home Rule Bill in such a manner as will involve not only the destruction of property, but bloodshed and the loss of human life. Two others of the militant men whom Your Majesty has received are Mr. John Redmond and Mr. John Dillon, who have now become responsible for the arming and drilling of a Volunteer force which the Lord Chancellor has declared to be "a gross illegality and utterly unconstitutional."

Your Majesty has not only received these militant men, but has condoned their lawless and violent methods by saying "the trend of events in Ireland has been surely and steadily towards an appeal to force, and to-day the cry of civil war is on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people."

I would call Your Majesty to witness that equally responsible, sober-minded and public-spirited are those women who have resorted to militant methods because they have found by experience that all other methods of winning their just right to vote are ineffectual.

I have to say that I, and those whom I represent, still maintain our claim to be received by Your Majesty in person. . . . We still request an audience of Your Majesty for the purpose of demanding the vote and of making protest against the torture of Suffragist prisoners, and against the attack upon our organisation and upon our paper, the *Suffragette*.

Our right to be received by Your Majesty in person will again be actively asserted at a time which seems to us appropriate.

### Attempt to Present Letter in Person

This letter was taken to Buckingham Palace, but the bearer was refused admission and advised to take it to the Home Office. Next morning, while a large crowd was waiting outside the Palace, watching for the members of the Conference to come out, two ladies appeared at one of the side gates carrying the letter rolled up in a scroll and tied up with purple ribbon. The policeman on duty had been warned that they were coming and instructed not to admit them. They said they did not ask to see the King. They wanted to see Lord Stamfordham or one of his secretaries and to give the letter into his hands. They were advised to go to the front gate of the Palace, where Superintendent Wells was on duty, and where the crowd, weary of its long vigil, was greatly entertained by their arrival. They gave their names to the superintendent. They were Lady Barclay, wife of Sir Thomas Barclay, the eminent international lawyer, and the Hon. Edith Fitzgerald. They repeated their request, but finding it impossible to deliver the letter to any member of the Royal household they went away. Half an hour later they returned, announcing their intention to remain there until they could present their petition.

### Two Arrests

The Conference was over by this time, and most of the people had gone away, but a crowd gathered around the women, and the disorderly young element rushed and boozed. "We'll have to take you up,

you know, if you stay here," said the police. "Yes, but we must stay," the ladies replied. So the police arrested them and took them to Bow Street Police Court, where their appearance seems to have caused some embarrassment to the magistrate, Sir John Dickinson.

Miss Fitzgerald said she wished to make it quite clear that she did not wish to present the petition to the King, but to his secretary. She knew too much of the Home Office to wish to present a petition there. Lady Barclay said that was perfectly true. Miss Fitzgerald wanted to read the petition aloud in Court, but was not allowed to do so.

The defendants refused to make any promise, to pay any fine, or to be bound over, and after being remanded for half an hour to consider the position they reaffirmed their decision. On the rising of the Court, however, they were discharged with a caution, the magistrate saying that if anything of the kind occurred again he would treat the matter very differently.

### ANOTHER KING'S SPEECH

In the current issue of the *Christian Commonwealth* the editor says that many people hope earnestly that King George's recent utterance on the Ulster question will shortly be followed by another speech, in some such words as the following:—

### TO MY PEOPLE

"It is with feelings of satisfaction and hopefulness that I announce my decision to hold at Buckingham Palace a conference for the consideration of a question of national and imperial importance, a question which for a long time has greatly exercised my mind and has caused profound distress to large numbers of my subjects. In view of the gravity of the issues at stake and the fact that those most concerned in this matter have no direct means of remedying their grievances, I intend to preside over the conference myself.

"My intervention at this moment is not altogether a new departure; it is a natural sequel to my recent action in connection with the problem of the Government of Ireland. Exceptional circumstances justify unusual measures. For years we have watched with deep misgivings the course of events associated with the movement for the enfranchisement of women in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The trend has been surely and steadily towards an appeal to force and the lower human passions, and to-day the cry of rebellion and violence is on the lips of some of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people.

"We have in the past endeavoured to act as a civilising example to the world, but in the matter of conferring upon women the dignity of full citizenship we have lagged far behind other nations, and some of my own colonies. The deplorable scenes that have latterly been witnessed outside the Houses of Parliament, in courts of justice and in prisons, and indeed all over the country in connection with the agitation for woman suffrage are making the name of our beloved country a reproach and a byword among the peoples of the earth. To me it is unthinkable, as it must be to you, that we should continue to be engaged in fratricidal strife upon issues apparently so capable of adjustment as those the conference will consider, if handled in a spirit of justice. My apprehension in contemplating such a dire calamity is intensified by my knowledge of the great sufferings endured during the last few years by large numbers of women of high character and great ability in prosecuting the cause of 'votes for women.' Whatever may be thought of some of the methods they have adopted, no one can fail to recognise their honesty of purpose and personal disinterestedness. When I remind you that over one thousand such women have within the last five years suffered imprisonment, many of them in addition undergoing the painful experience of forcible feeding, you will realise, as I do, that I should be utterly failing in my duty to my people if I made no attempt to end the present intolerable situation. I have the satisfaction of knowing that in the step I am now taking I shall have the loyal support of Members of Parliament, Bishops, Clergymen, Dissenting Ministers,

Doctors, and indeed many of the most serious-minded men and women among all classes of my subjects.

"The conference will be composed of the Prime Minister, Lord Morley, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. J. Keir Hardie, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Mrs. Hughes (East End brushmaker). Their responsi-

bilities will, indeed, be great. The question is urgent. They will, I know, make the most of the opportunity and be patient, earnest, and conciliatory, in view of the magnitude of the issues at stake. I pray that God in his infinite wisdom may guide their deliberations so that they may result in the joy of peace and honourable settlement."

## THE MEN OF KENT

### Premier Rejects Claim to an Interview

Men of Kent, many of whom were railwaymen from the works at Ashford, came to London on Saturday afternoon last for the express purpose of laying their views before Mr. Asquith at Downing Street with regard to the enfranchisement of women.

The deputation, who numbered about forty, therefore marched to Whitehall at about 3.30 in the afternoon. A considerable crowd collected. Five men were selected to approach the Premier, and the general body awaited their return. When the party reached 10, Downing Street they were met by Mr. Asquith's private secretary, who explained that the Premier himself was out of London, and undertook to place before him on his return any views the deputation desired to submit.

The deputation refused to interview Mr. Asquith's secretary, and expressed their indignation at not being able to see the Premier. Before withdrawing, they left the following written protest:—

"We herewith beg to lodge our protest at your repeated refusal to receive the citizens of the realm when they desire to approach you on the subject of Women's Rights.

"There is a demand for Women's Suffrage which cannot with safety be delayed, and unless this question is satisfactorily dealt with before your Government goes out of office, we shall consider that any proposal which your party may call 'Democratic' and place before the country at the General Election is merely a party manoeuvre to catch the Labour vote in order to return your Government in power.

"Seeing that you have declined to consider any form of Women's Suffrage, democratic or otherwise, during your tenure of office, and that you killed a Democratic measure by your drafting of the Franchise Reform Bill of 1913, we can but look upon any appeal to the electors with the greatest mistrust.

"The women of the country are taxed up to the hilt. They are unable to influence legislation, which differentiates between men and women. Their interests are not fairly dealt with, and all you offer them is coercion, instead of representation."

The deputation adjourned from Downing Street to the St. Ermin's Hotel, where they were entertained by the Committee of the New Constitutional Society, and had the opportunity of meeting some of the leaders of the Suffrage movement. Speeches were made by Mrs. Cecil Chapman (President of the New Constitutional Society) and others.

Representatives of the deputation expressed their indignation at Mr. Asquith's refusal to grant them an audience.

### PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE

We have received for publication copies of the correspondence which had preceded the deputation. The first was a letter from Councillor Bolton informing Mr. Asquith that "an organization of railway men and other voters has been formed in Kent with a view to concentrating on the Reform of Women's Suffrage," and requesting him to receive a deputation from them on a Saturday afternoon, as the men were at work during the week. To this Mr. Asquith replied with the usual refusal.

The next letter from Councillor Bolton was dated July 13 and read as follows:—

"Sir,—I am in receipt of your communication, and am desired by my Committee to express its surprise that you should decline to receive the deputation of representative men upon a question of the treatment of which by the Govern-

ment is creating a dangerous element of discord in the country.

### Policy of the Liberal Party

"We must respectfully decline to be ignored. We hold that we are entitled to be received in deputation as are other groups of men upon other subjects of less importance. We wish, as free voters, to hear from your own lips what is to be the position of the Liberal Party towards this reform at the approaching General Election.

"We have been watching the trend of events closely, and it would appear that the will of the nation can be set aside by the will of any Premier who may happen to hold different views upon a subject, and that he can actually flout majorities in Parliament.

"We consider that the present situation has been forced upon the women by your engineering of the Reform Bill, which you promised should be framed so as to admit of amendments for the inclusion of women. The Bill was not so framed. But within a few weeks of that broken pledge you substituted the terrible Cat and Mouse Act in its stead. This Act was passed for the coercion of women who have been repeatedly betrayed by your Government, and apart from our indignation that such an Act should sully our Statute Book, we consider it particularly cruel under the circumstances, and must decline as voters to be a party to such national dishonour.

"We intend to take our stand upon this question and demand justice for the women.

"And seeing that you will not put the question before the electorate that we may give our mandate at the polls, we ask as representative men that you will reconsider your refusal to see us and allow us to present our various views before you."

### Mr. Asquith's Refusal

To this Mr. Pinson replied next day on behalf of the Prime Minister:—

"Dear Sir.—I am desired by the Prime Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., and to express his regret that he is unable to depart from his decision not to receive a deputation from your Committee.

"I am to remind you that the Prime Minister has frequently expressed the attitude of the Government towards Women's Suffrage both in the House of Commons and to the numerous deputations which have waited upon him on this subject, and he has nothing to add to his statements on these occasions."

Councillor Bolton then announced the intentions of the deputation in the following words:—

"We shall call at No. 10, Downing Street, on Saturday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3.45 o'clock, in order to prove to the public that there is a demand for Votes for Women to which you, in opposition to the people's will, decline to listen."

"We shall come in constitutional fashion and create no disturbance, and beg that we may not be molested by the police."

To this Mr. Pinson replied in a final letter as follows:—

"I am desired by the Prime Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., and to say he regrets that he cannot depart from his decision not to receive your deputation on the question of Women's Suffrage. If, however, you adhere to your intention to call at this address next Saturday at 3.45 the Private Secretary will be willing to accept anything which you may wish to lay before the Prime Minister in writing. It is regretted, however, that it will not be possible to allow more than twenty members of the deputation to enter Downing Street, or more than five to enter this house."

## LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY BY WOMEN

### CABLE FROM AUSTRALIA

(Special to "Votes to Women")

A strong committee of Australian citizens protests against women losing their nationality through marriage.

Sidney.

(Signed) GOLDING, Chairman.

Women from the British Dominions overseas continue to make a vigorous protest against the humiliating clauses of the British Nationality Bill, under which British women are made to lose their nationality on marrying a foreigner or in the event of their husband electing to naturalise himself as the subject of a foreign power. We print above a special telegram received by Votes for Women from the chairman of an important committee of Australian citizens in Sydney announcing their strong opposition to this Bill.

Meanwhile, representative women from the different countries at present in London have been endeavouring to see Mr. Asquith to represent to him the feeling of women in different parts of the Empire, both on this question and on the wider issue of the refusal of the Government to enfranchise the women of the Mother Country.

#### Interview with Mr. Harcourt

Mr. Asquith has characteristically refused to see any deputation, but Mr. Harcourt, who, as Colonial Secretary, is in charge of the Nationalisation Bill, consented to see a small deputation on Monday last at the Colonial Office. As one of the conditions was that the Press were not to be admitted we are unable to give a full report of the proceedings, but we understand that Mrs. Merivale Mayer put the case for the Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Association and for the Women's Political Association of Victoria (President, Miss Goldstein), and pointed out that privileges once gained by Australian women should not be given away over their heads. Mrs. Wybergh very forcibly described the case of the unfortunate woman who had married an unworthy foreign husband in South Africa. Mrs. Leathes dwelt on the peculiar difficulties of Canada, in view of the enormous foreign immigration. Mrs. Sidney Ransom (N.S.W.) spoke on the general principle. Miss Newcomb (Hon. Sec., B.D.W.S.U.) remarked on the advantage taken of the objectionable clauses by the White Slave, and Mrs. Dora Montefiore asked whether Mr. Harcourt realised that this Bill added one more to the disabilities incurred by women through marriage.

Mr. Harcourt's reply was, we understand, unsatisfactory. He argued that he was merely codifying a condition of the law which already existed in British countries, and in fact all over the world. He repeated his refusal to amend the main principle that the nationality of the wife should be, with or without her consent, that of her husband.

#### Minor Concessions

On minor points he promised some concessions. We understand that he has already put down amendments to enable the widow of a foreigner who has been living in England to become re-nationalized without paying a large sum of money, and that the years of her sojourn with her husband in England before his death shall count as part of the five years necessary for naturalisation. We understand further that some relief is to be provided for the British woman whose British husband subsequent to the marriage proposes to become the subject of a foreign country, and that the case of British-born women whose qualification for old age pension is lost in consequence of the nationality of her husband, is to be considered. In other respects the Bill is to remain, so far as the Government is concerned, as at present. No wonder that the free women of Australia and New Zealand are indignant at the affront which is being offered to them.

Miss Newcomb writes to us to correct the statement made by us last week that no reply had been received from Mr. Asquith to the request for an interview. A reply was received, but it consisted of a refusal to accord the interview. Crossing this letter the Union wrote again, put-

ting forward additional reasons for the deputation, and saying: "It is the women in the Dominions far more than the men who keep alive the sentiment of loyalty to the throne and the Empire. The tie is indeed 'light as air,' but till recently in the hearts of the women it has been 'stronger than links of iron.' The attitude of the Imperial Government towards Woman Suffrage and towards all British women in the new Nationality Bill, is a severe strain on the loyalty of the women of the Dominions. We deeply deplore the weakening of the links."

No answer was received to this letter, and the women wrote finally that on returning to their own countries they would continue to carry on the protest there, and that they should not rest "until women are granted in every respect the same political rights as men."

### INFANT MORTALITY AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

The *Irish Citizen* for July 25 publishes the following interesting table, in which the figure before the name of each country represents the number of babies out of every thousand born who die before the age of one year:

Group I.	Group II.
62 in New Zealand.	107 in U. Kingdom
72 in Australia.	72 in Sweden.
72 in Norway.	98 in Denmark.
	99 in Holland.
Group III.	
	170 in Germany.
	120 in France.
	209 in Austria.
	131 in Ontario.

In this grouping it will be seen, says the *Irish Citizen*, that in the countries included, under Group I., women have the Parliamentary vote; in those under Group II. they have not a vote, but take an active part in political organisation; in those under Group III. they take no part in politics at all. Note the effect. In the countries where women vote, the highest death rate is 72 per thousand; in countries where women do concern themselves with politics, though without direct political power, the highest death rate is 107 per thousand. In those countries where sweet womanly women remain in their sphere, to mind the baby, the highest death rate is 209 per thousand. Note also that France, with its death rate of 120 per thousand, is a richer country than Sweden, where the death rate is 72. But Swedish women have for years taken a keen and passionate interest in politics, and are now on the eve of enfranchisement.

## MISS VIDA GOLDSTEIN'S CANDIDATURE FOR KOONYONG

3. Miss Goldstein believes in Equal Pay for Equal Work. The present policy of paying women less than men for work of equal value lowers women's self-respect and the respect of men for them. It tends to drive men out of employment and to replace them by women at a smaller wage, thus lowering the standard of living all round.

4. Miss Goldstein will work for an equal moral standard. The increase of disease caused by immorality is alarming every nation, and many proposals for its treatment are put forward. Women believe there is only one permanent cure for this terrible evil, and that is prevention, by exacting from men the same self-control as they expect from women.

5. To really safeguard the interests of women and children against danger from the operations of the White Slave Traders, immigration must be carefully watched by women, and more stringent laws to keep the social pests out of Australia are needed. The urgent necessity for Australian laws to be brought into line with other nations and for the enactment of a uniform law throughout the Commonwealth has never been brought before Parliament.

6. The control of the Maternity Allowance should be in the hands of women. The eligibility of ex-detectives as inspectors, instead of properly qualified women shows how necessary it is for women to have power in this matter.

7. Defence is a woman's question, especially when young boys are trainees. The morals, the food, clothing, hours of the boys urgently need attention, as well as their moral and physical health, under military discipline.

8. The Tariff affects women, because it regulates wages and prices. As workers, women are more quickly affected by a rise or fall in wages and prices than men, because they are much worse paid, and if living is dearer and wages are less they suffer most. As wives and mothers, since the management of the house and the family income falls upon them, they can give an expert opinion which would be of untold value to politicians who really wish to legislate for the good of the people.

9. Miss Goldstein believes in the right of the people to govern themselves, and therefore has on her programme the abolition of Party Government, and the substitution of Elective Ministries and the Initiative and Referendum.

10. Miss Goldstein was the foremost worker in the campaign for Woman Suffrage. She has always been true to women's interests, and the women of Victoria owe their freedom and the improvements in the laws affecting women and children almost entirely to her. She puts Principle before Party, and can be trusted to do as she has done since first she came into public life to protect the children and the home, and, therefore, the nation.

## PROGRESS IN AMERICA

Ohio to Take Referendum Next November—Teachers Support Equal Suffrage

### THE OHIO PETITION

American women have presented some enormous petitions for women's suffrage, but the Ohio women have beaten all previous records by their initiative petition. 104,000 signatures were needed, and 110,000 were secured. This petition was to be presented on July 30 to the Ohio Secretary of State.

Ohio is therefore assured as the seventh campaign State in view of the law of initiative which prevails in this State. A referendum on equal suffrage will accordingly be taken next November. The other six campaign States where referenda will be taken are Nevada, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Missouri.

If Ohio carries the issue in November, the national strength of women will be increased by twenty-four representatives in Congress, and the right to vote for twenty-four residential electors.

### AMERICAN TEACHERS VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE

A sign of the times in America is the support given by the teachers as a body to the principle of equal suffrage. In this America is ahead of this country.

A victory for equal suffrage, second only to that gained at the biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, says the Boston *Woman's Journal*, has been won in the National Education Association. In fact, the whole convention was a succession of victories for women, for not only did it go on record for equal suffrage, but also for equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, and in electing ten vice-presidents it chose five women.

The report of the committee on resolutions approving woman suffrage and equal pay for teachers regardless of sex was adopted without a fight. Regarding suffrage the resolution says: "The association regards efficiency and merit, rather than sex, as the principle upon which appointments and selections should be made, and therefore declares itself in favour of

the political equality of the sexes and equal pay for equal services."

In making its report the resolutions committee had presented the following statement:

"A large majority of teachers are women, and as such are without the right of suffrage in most States. Therefore, the funds from which their salaries are paid are under the control of officials in whose selection they have no vote. It should be clearly recognised by the National Education Association that the relation of woman suffrage to the fair adjustment of salaries of women teachers is vital and immediate."

W. N. Sheats, superintendent of public instruction of Florida, opposed equal suffrage, and declared that two-thirds of them "do not want the vote and are against having the ballot thrust upon them."

Before the Florida educator could sit down the State Superintendent of Tennessee, S. H. Thompson, was on his feet.

"Let me correct that," he cried. "Two-thirds of the women of the South now want the vote."

### AMERICAN WOMEN DOCTORS

Nearly 100 practising women doctors attending a convention of the American Medical Association in Atlantic City, considered a resolution endorsing woman suffrage at a gathering of their own, and carried it without a single dissenting vote.

### IN CALIFORNIA

The fifteen judges of the Supreme Court of Los Angeles County, California, U.S.A., have recently signed a public statement testifying to the good results of woman suffrage. The statement notes the following points: Women have taken a deep interest in civic affairs. They have been earnest and careful in investigating subjects submitted to voters. They continue to vote in large numbers. They fill offices with credit, but do not seek them. There is no movement to repeal equal suffrage, and sentiment in this section would not favour such action.



(From the "Women's Political World," New York.)

Pres. Wilson (to the Tide): "Go back, you're not in the platform."

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FRIDAY JULY 31, 1914.

## WOMEN AND WAR

The black cloud that has been gathering over Europe during the past week has burst. War has been declared by Austria against Servia, and the thoughts of men and women in all nations are concentrated at the present time upon the awful possibilities of a calamity that at any moment may plunge whole communities of people into the privations and miseries of a terrible conflict. Even if the war is isolated the outlook is serious enough. The price of flour has already risen. Disorganisation of trade, heavily felt by every section of the people, will drive countless numbers of the poorer population below the subsistence line, and will intensify the bitter cry of the widow. But will the war be isolated? Should it spread and draw in other countries, imagination fails at the contemplation of the suffering that will be inflicted. However great the hardships and privations that will have to be endured by men, the toll of misery exacted from women will be infinitely greater. Husbands and sons who have by their labour helped to maintain the young children and the old people belonging to the family will be marched away to the war, leaving the entire economic strain to be borne by mothers, sisters and wives; while women in villages and isolated farms will be left to suffer not only privation, not only the terrible burdens of suspense and anxiety, but in many cases to meet unprotected the actual horror of warfare. Could anything be more horrible than the statements made in the House of Lords on Tuesday as to the massacre of women and children in Southern Albania—statements that were not denied by the Government, who admitted that they were helpless to intervene and prevent the strangling of women in a region not outside the general scope of their influence and responsibility. According to report, said Lord Lamington, the streets were full of the naked bodies of strangled women and babies hacked to pieces, and Lord Morley, as the spokesman for the Government, made no attempt to minimise the appalling situation. Thus do women suffer in warfare, whether "civilised" or "uncivilised." In the concentration camps in South Africa women and children died in far greater numbers than all the soldiers who perished either from wounds or disease.

While this menace of European war has been gripping the hearts of men and women with fear, there has been a simultaneous outburst in Ireland of the passions that lead to civil conflict, and in Dublin deplorable scenes of riot and bloodshed have been enacted. Amongst the first victims who fell in the volley fired by the soldiers upon the crowd in Dublin were three women, one of whom was killed outright, the others being dangerously wounded. This tragic occurrence has grimly underlined the fact that in Ireland, where two nationalities stand ready to come to grips with one another, the life and interests of

women are every bit as deeply concerned as are the life and interests of men.

There has, indeed, been no attempt in the Press or elsewhere to deny or to glaze over the fact that in the long fight for religious and national ideals in Ireland the women have played as great and as important a part as the men have done. It is a well-known fact that the Ulster Covenant was signed more numerously by women than by men. We have had pictures in the Unionist Press of women made ready for battle, and articles describing the martial spirit by which they are animated which has led them to organise themselves for rendering assistance of many kinds in the campaign. We have been told (and the Unionist papers have gloried in the fact) that the women of Ulster are the strength of the movement, and supply the moral force and passion that hold it together.

Moreover, the sacrifices of the women of Ulster have been equalled by the sacrifices of the women in the Nationalist organisation; indeed, more than equalled since the struggle on the Nationalist side has been of longer and fiercer duration. In the old, dark days of repression in Ireland it was the servant girls who left their country and went to seek their fortunes in America, that sent back the money to keep the old folk on the land till they came back themselves with sufficient capital to settle down and marry and bring up their children. It was their earnings that were handed as subscriptions to the Nationalist organisation to help the fight going on. Women kept the agitation alive when the Government seemed to have won the upper hand at the time of the imprisonment of Parnell. They endured imprisonment, they paid the uttermost price of resistance, and from that day to this have been staunch in their support and have never failed to contribute moral passion, inspiration, and money, and now within the last few days they have fallen to the bullets of the English soldiers.

Yet women do not exist—in a political sense—for the diplomats or the statesmen who determine European peace or war. Neither have women been called into the Conference on the Irish question, nor are the men who are appointed to negotiate responsible to the woman-half of their respective communities, and whenever the final adjustment with regard to Ireland is made, the liberty that is secured for men will be refused to the women who have helped them to win it, and the citizenship that is gained under the Home Rule Government in Ireland, or retained under a Government centralised in London, will still be denied to them, and the fruits of victory will be withheld from their hands.

Of all the grotesque errors that have gained currency in the minds of men the pretension that women should be denied the vote because of their immunity in respect of war is the most preposterous. The question of peace and war is, of all the questions in the world, the one upon which women should be consulted. It is the supreme issue in regard to which both for the nation's sake and their own their voice should be heard.

For women have borne from time immemorial, and must inevitably bear the major part of the price of war. Men, the first munition of war, are fashioned by them at the cost of anguish and blood and life itself. The average woman faces an immeasurably greater risk of death in childbirth than the average man faces of death upon the battlefield, and it is her life that is lost twice over when her son is slain in warfare. Moreover, the greater toll in material loss and in labour strain is borne by the women of the nation. Just as in the primitive ages it was the women of the community who suffered the most when the fields they had tilled were destroyed and the houses they had built were demolished, so to-day it is the women of the great industrial population who are, although unpaid in wages, the domestic labourers and producers, who suffer most direly from the rise in the price of necessities and who pay the additional tax of material privation more heavily than even the male workers.

By instinct, by necessity, and by suffering women are the natural guardians of the life of the race, and of the welfare of the community. The question of war, affecting as it does not only their personal lives, but the family and the happiness of the community, is essentially their question. The events and anxieties of the past week are an urgent reminder that women should be called to citizenship, and that in the interests of the entire human race, the vote, which will make them politically articulate, should be given to them without delay.

# WHO UPHOLDS THE LAW?

By T. O'Meara

There exists a certain extraordinary illusion that the whole fabric of civilised life rests upon the shoulders of the policeman, and that it is only his perpetual presence at the street corner which keeps us all from plunging wildly into an orgy of bigamy, murder, theft, embezzlement, unlawful wounding, arson, drunkenness, and burglary. Never was there a greater mistake; since it has been proved time and time again, and is proved continually every day, that none, man or woman, was ever constrained from doing a single thing they really wish to do by any power on earth except their own private sense of honour and decency. But if, upon the other hand, they naturally incline towards some form of misbehaviour, they merely remark that their case is an exceptional one (which is quite true), and walk past the policeman and through the law without a moment's qualm or hesitation. We most of us contrive to keep upon the right side of the authorities by the exercise of exactly as much self-denial as is displayed in the observance of that prayer book prohibition which forbids a man to marry with his grandmother. As he himself may say (if he is a modern young man), he does not want to do it, and I do not want to play pitch and toss in the public streets. But if I did want to play pitch and toss in the public streets, I should not be restrained from this recreation by the thought that I might get ten shillings or seven days for it; on the contrary, it would add relish to the game.

#### Born with a Baton

If the militant policy has done nothing else, it has at least proved that if even the smallest and feeblest minority of citizens, without any natural talent for evildoing, once make up their minds to a certain forbidden course of action, the whole forces of law and order are powerless against them. And yet, in the face of this, we still find people who would deny women the vote on the sole ground that those who cannot uphold the law by main force should have no say in the making of it. Apparently, they consider every male voter, every fat, short-winded, timid, incompetent male voter, who can't hit a haystack at a hundred yards, and couldn't run half a mile if the devil were after him, to be a sort of special constable in perpetuity, ready at a moment's notice to rise up and inflict summary chastisement upon the evildoer, instead of locking himself into his study and swearing at the telephone girl because in his fluster he has forgotten the number of the police-station. It is a pleasant and popular and most flattering fallacy; no doubt Mr. Pepys entertained it also, until that day of disillusionment when he went out with his sword, as became a citizen of London town, and had that humiliating adventure with the little snappy dog.

#### Who Obeys, Upholds!

And the plain fact remains that the person who upholds the law is the person who obeys it, and since, even at the present day, the vast majority of offenders are of the male sex, it is obvious that the chief upholders of the law are women. I do not say that this is altogether to the credit of the women; as Bernard Shaw once remarked, if this were a truly Christian country everyone would be in prison; but the fact remains, and while it remains there is something decidedly ludicrous in refusing the rights of citizenship to women on the ground that at present they are not universally enrolled in the police-force or in the Army. Even this is not saying that they cannot be so enrolled; the policewoman is fast becoming an established fact on both sides of the Atlantic; the lady detective is an old story; and one never picks up a paper without seeing how some stalwart member of the constabulary has been rescued at the last gasp from a gang of street roughs by the timely intervention of a lady or a little girl—never by the intervention of a man. Really, the prevention of mortality amongst the Force by this means must be

something quite considerable; and a policeman saved is a policeman gained.

#### Woman in War

As for the Army—well, apart from the obvious fact that we do not produce our fighting men nowadays by sowing dragon's teeth, there has never been a war yet where the women did not take a hand, and this in a far more practical manner than simply by smoothing the pillows of the wounded. There is always something repulsive to the masculine mind in the idea of a woman sharing with him that very natural and human and universal love of a shindy which is one of the primary instincts of all sentient beings; he would have her do nothing but exist beautifully in the background to soothe him after combat and clear up the mess; one wonders how much of this is chivalry, and how much is uncomfortable suspicion that she may turn out to be a better and gamier fighter than he is if he gives her half a chance to prove it.

But nowadays the great nations live no longer by the sword; they live, quite literally, by their wits, and in the future will do so more and more. And those good gentlemen who have been always so very

complimentary concerning woman's wit, woman's powers of diplomacy and administration, woman's superiority, in everything but simple beefiness and brawn, may live to see their arguments turned against them in a way they do not anticipate. If their natural element is the camp or the barracks, they are certainly out of place in the council chamber; for none has ever yet proposed to hand over the country's destiny to a Parliament and electorate composed entirely of soldiers and policemen, though, if ability to uphold the law by force were the only qualification for such dignitaries, that would be the one logical thing to do.

#### HER ANTIQUE GLORY

Where is the antique glory now become,  
That whyleme wont in women to appear?  
Where be the brave achievements done by some?  
Where be the batteilles, where the shield and speare?  
And all the conquests which them high did rear,  
That matter made for famous poets verse,  
And boastfull men so oft abash to heare?  
Beens they all dead, and laide in dolefull herse?  
Or doen they onely sleepe, and shall againe reverse?  
—(Spenser's "Faerie Queen.")

## THE EVOLUTION OF SUFFRAGETTE SALLY!



## COMPARISON OF PUNISHMENTS

### LIGHT SENTENCES

#### Assault on a Baby Girl

The *Bolton Evening News* (July 24) reports case of a well-known Bolton dealer charged at the Borough Police Court with committing a serious assault on a two-year-old child. The prosecutor said there was no doubt that the assault committed was a very serious one, and the child had been examined by a doctor. The man denied the charge, and said he only gave the child some sweets as she passed his door. The magistrates retired to consider their decision. The Chairman said they were convinced he had committed the offence.

Sentence: £5 and costs, or two months.

#### A Brutal Thrashing

The *Edinburgh Evening News* (July 22) reports case of brutal assault on boy of eight years old by his drunken father. The prosecutor described the case as a particularly aggravated one. The neighbours gave evidence that the accused had beaten the naked child with a leather strap for nearly an hour, off and on, till the child was bruised from head to foot. The Bailie, in sentencing, characterised the offence as most inhuman.

Sentence: Twenty days.

### THE WAVERING SCALES

The four cases selected for comparison of punishments illustrate clearly the relative value which the law attaches to person and property. The triviality of the beggary case and the small injury resulting from stealing a few hanks of Chinese hair from a ship contrast very painfully with the bitter agony implied in the other two cases.

The assault by the elderly drunkard on his eight-year-old son was so violent that the neighbours were wakened by the sound of the lashes and the child's screams, but evidently were afraid to interrupt the man's horrible work, and waited for the police to interfere. Why the Bailie, who described the offence as most inhuman, imposed such an inadequate sentence must remain a mystery.

The case of the assault on a baby two years old is infinitely worse. The story the man told in his own defence should have blistered his lips, so significant was it of the child's babyishness. First he said she had been in his house and he gave her some sweets—they were clutched in her hand. Later he said that he was standing at his door when the little girl came past. The child stopped and said "Toffees." He gave her some sweets, and on receiving them she said "Ta" and went away.

The prosecutor said the assault was a very serious one. The magistrates were convinced the man was guilty, and they fined him £5.

It is reported in the *Times* of July 24 that at the Central Criminal Court Mr. Justice Darling passed a sentence of seven years' penal servitude on a man for the same offence. The crime was said to have been committed in some workmen's dwellings, where the child was left alone while her mother was out at work.

The judge said very properly that since children of that age could not protect themselves, and their parents were bound while at work to leave them to the honour of those who came across them, he could not pass a lighter sentence.

The discovery made by the judge that the laws of England must protect the children of England, and that the honour of the community is bound up in the safety of the lonely babies of the poor, will come as a shock to many magistrates, who have certainly thought very little in this connection about the safety of the children or the honour of the community. "£5," said the Bolton magistrates; "Seven years' penal servitude," said Mr. Justice Darling.

But the offence was the same.

### A DUBLIN ASSAULT CASE

Several Irish correspondents have drawn our attention to a case which came before the City Sessions in Dublin some days ago, and have expressed their intense indignation at the result.

The reports show that a man named Thomas Madden was put forward for trial on a charge of indecent assault on a seven years old girl. The alleged assault took place some weeks ago, and the case had been sent up from the police court.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge, and after a short consultation between Mr. Bushe, K.C., and the Recorder, the accused was discharged, the Recorder informing the child's father that

### HEAVY SENTENCES

#### Unlawful Possession

The *Woolwich Pioneer* (July 24) reports case of a dockyard labourer charged with the unlawful possession of three-quarters of a pound of human hair imported from China, which he had concealed in his clothes.

Sentence: Six weeks' hard labour.

#### The Hungry Beggar

The *Derbyshire Times* (July 25) reports case of a middle-aged man arrested for begging in the street. 1s. 2d. in coppers and seven bundles of food were found in his possession.

Sentence: Fourteen days.

there was no "permanent" injury done to the child.

The Crown withdrew the charge on the ground that the child was too young to answer questions, and Miss M. E. Duggan, LL.B., commenting on the case in the *Irish Citizen*, points out that our method of legal procedure is utterly unsuited for cases affecting little children. "I do not know," she adds, "whether an in camera trial would have been better. One wanted something informal, a few men and women in ordinary attire in an ordinary room; some kind person to take the baby girl in her arms and ask a few questions in a way a baby could understand."

"A question will, it is hoped, be asked in Parliament as to the precise reasons why the Crown decided not to proceed, and whether any genuine attempt was made to prepare the little girl for examination."

The case was brought under the notice of the Dublin Trades Council as a matter of urgency, and a resolution was moved protesting against the action of the authorities in refusing to proceed with the prosecution.

#### CHILD PROTECTION IN THE PARKS

The Manchester Parks Committee has appointed a woman parks attendant, whose business it will be to patrol certain parks in the city in the interests of women and children, and to superintend the conveniences for their use in the parks. This is, so far as is known, a new kind of appointment by a municipality, and there has been nothing in the way of other experience to guide the committee. Mr. Alderman Harrop explained to a *Manchester Guardian* representative that the appointment was in the nature of an experiment. Certain persons given to annoying women and children in the parks would by this means be kept under observation, and if circumstances justified that course, would be given in charge of the police. The new attendant, who is of middle age, has had asylum and other experience. If the experiment should prove successful, the chairman intimated, additional appointments of the kind will probably be made in connection with the other parks.

Commenting on the Committee's decision to appoint a woman attendant, the *Manchester Guardian* says: "The advantages of the plan are too obvious to need stating. The extraordinary thing is that the old view of the incapacity of women to exercise any public function should have so long and so completely have blinded us to considerations so simple. The man who is still sure that no woman could give an intelligent vote may yet be glad if his child strays or his wife faints in a public place that there should be a woman at hand to find and comfort the one and look after the other."

"It is not a long step from women park assistants and women at police stations to women police constables, and the reasons for this step also are so urgent that our children will probably read with wonder of an age when all the matters that women should properly cope with were left to man."



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## A NEW ZEALAND VIEW

### Of the Suffragette Movement in England

The following leading article from a New Zealand paper, the *Christchurch Star*, would be of still more interest to our readers if they could see the sensational cable messages that distort the view of the whole English Suffrage movement in the eyes of Colonial readers. The *Star* naturally has a saner view. It is associated with two other papers which have had much to do with the formation of an intelligent public opinion on the woman's question. Mr. Alfred Saunders, for many years editor of the morning paper, the *Lyttelton Times*, took a leading part in securing the enfranchisement of New Zealand women, and his son, who succeeded him, has been notable among New Zealand editors for his practical consideration of women's interests in all branches of life. The women's section in the weekly paper published by the same proprietor is edited by Miss Jessie Mackay, the most distinguished woman of letters in New Zealand. She has insight and wide sympathies, and her comments on the complicated English situation strike one as being extraordinarily able.

#### What the "Star" says

People at a distance, says the *Star* in an article on "The Suffragettes," find it difficult to understand what it is that has actuated these devoted women in dedicating themselves to a cause destined in its incidence to inflict the most cruel hardship and suffering upon its self-constituted champions. Why is it, people ask with wonderment, that militant womanhood attaches such importance to the vote? What do they hope to gain by their contemptuous flaunting of authority? What benefit do they expect to derive by the destruction of property, and the affront which they so wantonly offer to national susceptibilities?

What most of us fail to understand is that the movement is at its basis psychological; that it is not to be measured by rule or rote; that it plumbs deeper depths than are visible to the eye of the casual observer. Civilisation comes periodically to trial at the judgment bar of public opinion, and at each new era we are met by a fanaticism quite at variance with the existing order, eager for martyrdom, careless of consequences, intent on blazing a trail towards a new dispensation. This is evolution.

#### So Great a Sacrifice

History is replete with evidences of this overwhelming tendency. The seers, the prophets, the fanatics, the martyrs are the advance guards of the army upon the march. Threatened, persecuted, tortured, they move undaunted to the destined end, sacrificing their all to their aim, and cheerfully shedding their blood in confidence that they will not have died in vain. Thus, while obedient to the spirit of conventionalism which is inherent in humanity, we greet with uplifted, deprecatory hands the excesses which mark the militant campaign; we cannot within the souls of us conceal our admiration for the women who are prepared to undergo all lengths of affront and indignity in the pursuit of their ideal, and who "die daily" in the prisons under the choking torment of forcible feeding. A vote, one would imagine, were a dear thing bought in a market as exorbitant as this, and the politician has surely yet to be born worthy of so great a sacrifice.

But the problem goes deeper than that. Away below the surface is the conviction that there is work for womankind which she has not yet been called upon to do; reforms that, without her peculiar qualifications, can by no means become accomplished. Carlyle, in one of the dramatic passages of his "French Revolution," tells of an uprising like a sudden swarm of butterflies, which, on a given morning, carried thousands of women from Paris to Versailles. In like manner the women of Great Britain, the women of the whole Universe, are springing from the chrysalis and demanding a place in the sun. The more their claims are resisted the more imperative will they inevitably become.

#### An Incompetent Ruler

The day has gone by when justice can be denied to the mothers of the race.

The theory that man is by nature the superior animal entitled to predominance is no longer arguable. St. Paul as an authority on the duty of women is passing out of fashion. The spectacle of innumerable child swarms, born in travail and perishing miserably in kennels in the slums of great cities, is becoming intolerable to humanity. The traffic in white slaves is almost as distasteful to the human conscience as black slavery used to be in days that were. Man as a ruler and governor is under suspicion of incompetency. Property as an institution is becoming less venerable, and human life, growth and development a sacred quest. All these things are underlying elements in the problem of suffragism hidden to eyes blinded by selfishness. Britshers fought, slaughtered and burned for such a paltry measure of enfranchisement as they have received. Your Chartist was a most disreputable, rebellious and abhorrent personality in the eyes of the right-thinking men and women of his day and generation, more so perhaps than "the militants" who are sharing with the rebellious Ulsterites, but for better reason—a violent reputation for arrant non-conformity. Mr. Asquith, poor man, cannot reconcile it with his conscience to grant women a vote, because he realises that, on a property qualification, Toryism would swamp him into oblivion. That there should be universal suffrage is too revolutionary a proposal for any self-respecting middle-class Prime Minister to contemplate. Therefore the militants are faced with two alternatives. They must either advance or capitulate and retire into obscurity. This, seemingly, they are not content to do. Therefore, with the Ulsterites on the one side, the suffragettes in the middle, and militant labour storming noisily in the background, the outlook for the coming years is full of foreboding, and the end no man can prophesy.

### EAST END SUFFRAGETTES

The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield was in the chair at an enthusiastic meeting held at the Devonshire Hall, Hackney, on Wednesday last, of the Hackney Branch of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes. It was an easy matter, she said, for people in comfortable positions to fight for woman suffrage, but a far more difficult thing for women who had to go out into the industrial world.

Mrs. Walker, who, it will be remembered, was imprisoned for free speech, said since she came out of Holloway she was not only a Suffragette, but revolutionary. She was determined more than ever to fight this Government. The working women were waking up, and were determined to alter their conditions. (Applause.)

Mrs. Schlette, in an amusing and convincing speech, said the two main topics of the moment were Votes for Women and Home Rule, and she was in for both. If there was anything to fight for in this movement it was the widow's pension. Now members of Parliament were paid £400 a year to open bazaars and take ladies on the terrace for tea; when women got the vote they would see that they did something for their £400. (Applause.)

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst said that so many people objected to women being even unpleasant to the Government, objected to them fighting the Government in by-elections, and yet militancy by men was going on all round. There was militancy in Belfast, and perhaps there would be a great war, and all this had to do with representative Government. She then reviewed the history of militancy, which had begun by women asking questions, which had been met by tyranny from the Government.

Mr. Lansbury, who had a great reception, said that militancy began before Home Rule was taken up. When the grave Irish acts took place, what did Mr. Gladstone say? He said, Don't look at the effects of things, go to the causes of them. (Applause.) The Government were doing the same thing with regard to Ulster to-day; they did not believe in divided Ireland, yet they had submitted to the militant coercion of Sir Edward Carson. The present Government had shown the Labour movement and the women's movement too, that those who had got guns would be listened to, and those who had not got guns would not be listened to. (Applause.)

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## THE REVOLUTIONARIES

### TRIAL OF MISS EVANS

An Impression of the Belfast Assizes,  
July 15, 1914

"All women excluded," was the cry that met us when we, a part of the public, attempted to enter a court open to the public, the court in which Miss Dorothy Evans was about to be "tried by her peers," and from which women—her only peers—were now to be rigidly excluded.

After difficulties—a broken window, the arrest of the breaker, and a scuffle with the police—I succeeded in impressing a police inspector with the advisability of taking my card (for even our cards had been excluded) to those in authority, and was then, as a member of the Press, allowed to occupy a seat at the Press table.

The large court was crowded, one sea of heads from floor to walls. In the midst stood the prisoner, the only woman in court except the wardress on either side. As I entered, Miss Evans was challenging the jury then being sworn, on the ground that a jury composed entirely of men could not afford her a fair trial. This objection was overruled, and Mr. Gordon, K.C., M.P., proceeded to open the case for the Crown, but was at once stopped by the prisoner, who quietly said that she would not allow the trial to proceed, because she had had no voice in making the laws about to be administered, and had never given them her consent. An argument ensued between the prisoner and the judge, in which the judge exhorted the prisoner "to remember that she was a lady," and as such was receiving the courtesy of a hearing, at which the prisoner passionately exclaimed, "No! I am here as a woman, not as a lady; and as a woman and a human being, I ask for justice, and not for courtesy."

#### Judged from the Dock

The impression made was evident, and it grew as Miss Evans proceeded to give her reasons for being there in a speech which held the Court for nearly twenty minutes, and to which judge, jury, bar, and public listened in profound silence and with what I can only describe as half-shamed and half-sympathetic attention.

The speech was a simple one, a bare stating of the wrongs of children, the injustice to women, the apathy of men, the powerlessness of voteless women to help or cure—all that women feel so much and that men feel so little. But it needed no emphasis in that Court and before that judge! For the speech which opened that Assize had to note the fact "that they would be called upon to deal with crimes which could hardly be named even from the bench." Crime such as sears the very souls of women, and could compel from a minister, in the very midst of a pulpit denunciation of the militants, the cry, "But what are burnt houses to ruined children?"

The sense of this reversed all, and made the prisoner in the dock the judge. Men realised that the woman before them was going to the gates of death for the third time to win power to help these most miserable of all children. This it was that held bench and jury and public in shamed silence, for they knew well that their law treated such offences as less than a petty theft or the snaring of a rabbit, when it did not let the offender go free.

#### "I Cannot, My Lord"

A second attempt to continue the case was quietly put aside by Miss Evans, and the judge adjourned the case for half an hour "to give her time to come to her senses." After the interval she was produced, and again asked if she would allow the trial to proceed, and warned that it could be tried in her absence. She replied quietly, but firmly, "I cannot, my lord." The judge and counsel for the Crown then agreed that trying a case in the absence of a prisoner was a harsh measure, which they were disinclined to take, and agreed to remand the case to the next Assizes, refusing bail. The prisoner reminded them that that meant condemning her to a hunger and thirst strike of at least a week, and was removed protesting against the injustice.

For those who do not understand legal terms it is well to explain that being "remanded for trial to the next Assizes without bail" means that the prisoner, yet untried, and therefore by our law presumed to be innocent, is condemned to six months' imprisonment, the next Assizes being in 1915.

LILLIAN F. SUFFERN.  
*The Irish Citizen* states that Detective Alan Mitchell, who made the arrest, had no warrant, and pleaded that he came at the Judge's order.

#### THE "SUFFRAGETTE" PRINTER

On Monday last, in the House of Commons, Mr. Wedgwood asked the Home Secretary whether, since those who have published incitement to civil war in Ireland are still at liberty, he will advise His Majesty to extend his Royal clemency to Mr. Drew, the imprisoned printer of the Suffragette?

Mr. McKenna: I regret I am unable to advise any remission of sentence in this case.

Mr. Wedgwood: Will the right hon. gentleman not reconsider his attitude, seeing that the incitations of the Ulster Press have resulted in the loss of human life, whereas the incitations of this man—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member is making a statement which, whether true

or not, has nothing whatever to do with this question.

Mr. King: Will the right hon. gentleman look at the question, which is, whether Mr. Drew, who has been put in prison for printing the *Suffragette*, in which there are incitements to violence, is not more innocent than—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Outhwaite: Will the right hon. gentleman advise His Majesty to invite Mr. Drew to Buckingham Palace—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member has no business to make offensive observations.

#### ARREST AT THE PALACE

Excitement was caused outside Buckingham Palace on Thursday in last week, when a suffragist eluded the police at the gate and ran almost to the door of the visitors' entrance. She held aloft a tissue paper parcel, which was afterwards found to contain a short section of lead pipe, and made as though to throw it at one of the windows. A policeman intercepted, and the missile struck the wall without causing any damage. Police officers seized the woman and led her out of the Palace gates.

#### REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS

The following incidents have been attributed to Suffragists in the Press during the week:

**Thursday, July 23.**—Large unoccupied house at Yardley, Birmingham, damaged by fire. Suffragist literature found.

#### IN THE COURTS

**Friday, July 24.**—At Bow Street, before Sir John Dickinson, charged with obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. Lady Barclay and the Hon. Edith Fitzgerald. Discharged with a caution.

**Monday, July 27.**—At Nottingham, charged with having in her possession certain dangerous explosives, Miss Irene Casey. Fifteen months' imprisonment.

At Weston, near Bath, charged with setting fire to hayricks at Englishcombe, near Bath, Miss Gertrude Francis. Remanded.

#### NEWS OF PRISONERS

Miss Barbara Wyllie was released from Holloway on Wednesday in last week, after we went to press.

Miss Arabella Scott was released from Perth Prison on July 26, under the Cat and Mouse Act. She had been forcibly fed since her re-arrest on June 20.

Miss Mary Richardson, who has been forcibly fed, was released from Holloway on Tuesday under the Cat and Mouse Act. The W.S.P.U. stated that she was in a very weak condition, and suffering from appendicitis.

Miss Annie Hunt, who was sentenced on July 17, was released from Holloway on Tuesday, under the Cat and Mouse Act.

#### Forcibly Fed

It is believed that the following are still being forcibly fed:—Miss Gertrude Ansell, Miss Ivy Bonn, Miss Hilda Burkitt, Miss Eileen Casey, Miss Nellie Hall, Miss Georgina Lloyd, Miss Phyllis North, Miss Rachel Peace, Miss Grace Roe, and Miss Florence Tunks.

All these are in Holloway Gaol except Miss Lloyd and Miss North, who are at Carnarvon.

#### REV. C. A. WILLS

We have received from the chairman, Mr. Vernon Young, for publication a copy of the following resolution concerning the Rev. C. A. Wills, who has actively championed the suffrage movement, and has been penalised in consequence:

"Resolved: That this meeting of citizens of Brixton, and others, held at the Raleigh Hall, Brixton, on Friday, July 24, desires to place on record its condemnation of the arbitrary dismissal of the Rev. C. A. Wills from his curacy of St. John the Evangelist Church, Angell Town, Brixton, consequent upon his disinterested and Christian act in preaching a sermon against the cruel practice of 'forcible feeding,' and directs that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Bishop, the Vicar of the parish, and the Press."

We are informed that the meeting was fully attended, and that every person in the hall appeared to vote, while there were only five dissentients.

#### ORGANISED ROWDYISM

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—In view of the organised hooliganism at open-air meetings of militant suffragists in Hyde Park, I think your readers will be interested to see the following letter from the man who used to supply our speakers with a chair or box in lieu of platform, but who failed to do so on the last two Sundays:

"Dear Madam.—I have not been able to send box as the inspector of police told my son if he took the box he would have to stand responsible for all damage done by it."

I have further been informed that some members of the police stop attempts at rowdyism at other societies' platforms by telling the hooligans "if they want to be rowdy, to go to the platform of the militants."—Yours faithfully,

Y. A. BOUVIN, Acting Secretary,  
Men's Political Union, 13, Buckingham  
Street, W.C., July 23, 1914.

To

## PROFESSIONAL

and

## BUSINESS WOMEN.

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Send to—  
**"VOTES FOR WOMEN"**  
4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.



### ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE

2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.  
President: Lady Forbes-Robertson

The garden party at 1, Fitzjohn's Avenue, to which our members contributed an entertainment, was highly successful. The following was the cast of "An Allegory," by Vera Wentworth:—Woman, Miss Dorothy Warren; Prejudice, Mr. Harding Steerman; Courage, Miss Victoria Addison; Fear, Miss Irene Ross; the Slave Woman, Miss Nell Du Maurier; Man, Mr. P. Gedge Twyman. Miss Shirley King and Mr. Geoffrey Goodhart played a duologue from "A Story of an African Farm," and Miss Italia Conti's children gave some delightful dances. Miss Decima Moore was unfortunately prevented coming, owing to her husband having met with an accident.

The members taking charge at the White City stall this week include Miss Inez Bensusan, Miss Janette Steer, Miss Murray Clark, Miss Nelly Howitt, Miss Vera Valis, Miss Alya Rees, Miss Dorothy Warren, and Miss Edith Carter.

The office will be closed on Bank Holiday, August 3, for one day only.

The speakers on Sunday in Hyde Park will be Miss Dorothy Warren and Mrs. Merivale Mayer, and Miss Winifred Mayo in the chair.

### UNITED SUFFRAGISTS

3, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.  
Telephone: Regent 5150

Colours: Purple, White and Orange  
Committee

Miss Lena Ashwell	Mrs. Agnes Harben
Mr. A. W. Evans	Mrs. Patrick Lawrence
Mr. Gerald Gould	Miss Evelyn Sharp
Mr. Henry W. Nevinson	Mrs. Elaine Whelen
Mr. H. J. Gillespie, Hon. Treasurer	Mr. John Scour
Mrs. Ayrton Gould, Hon. Secretary	
Mr. Charles Gray, Secretary	

### Join US (United Suffragists)

**Holiday Campaign.**—During the next few weeks there is a great deal of very important work to be carried on by our members. On August 14 VOTES FOR WOMEN becomes the official organ of the United Suffragists, and from that time onwards every effort must be made to enlarge the circulation of the paper. The summer holidays make an excellent opportunity for doing this, for there are thousands of people all over the country who, though generally too busy to take much interest in anything which they do not think concerns them personally, are delighted to be brought into touch with a new interest while they are away on their holidays. For instance, hundreds of copies of the paper can be sold with little, or no trouble, on the sands at seaside resorts. This not only raises the circulation at the time, but inevitably leads to new permanent subscribers, for people have only to read the paper once or twice to feel that they cannot do without it. It is therefore hoped that all our members will make a point of seeing that the paper is advertised and sold wherever they are spending their holidays.

**Members' Meetings.**—The next members' meeting will take place in the offices on Thursday, September 17, at 8.15.

**Speakers' Class.**—The speakers' classes will begin again on Tuesday, September 24, at 8.15, at the same place.

**South London Campaign.**—The South London campaign will be carried on throughout August and September. Canvassers and speakers are urgently needed to carry on the work during that time, when so many of the usual workers will be out of town. Will anyone who can help communicate with the Hon. Sec. at 3, Adam Street.

**Bank Holiday Recess.**—The offices will close on Friday, July 31, at 1 p.m., and re-open on Wednesday, August 5, at 10 a.m.

### "VOTES FOR WOMEN" FELLOWSHIP

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.  
PAPER-SELLING REPORT

Several more paper sellers are needed for London, as a great many of our regular ones are away for their holidays. Will all those willing to help kindly send in their names at once to the Organiser, 4-7, Red Lion Court?

Also, this is a splendid opportunity for those Fellows who are away at the sea to do their best to sell the paper, as there is an immense amount of propaganda to be done in this way.

The sale has been increasing in Manchester, but there is still the same cry: "We want more sellers, as so much more could be done if only more workers would come forward and help at this pitch."

### WOMEN'S TAX RESISTANCE LEAGUE

93, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Tel. City 3335  
Secretary: Mrs. Kington Parkes

#### Forthcoming Sale

On Thursday, July 30, Dr. Alice Corruth and Mrs. Dahl will have goods sold at Whiteley's, Queen's Road, at 3.45. Protest meeting after sale in Westbourne Grove, opposite Arthur's stores. Speakers: Mrs. Cobden Sanderson and Mr. Laurence Steerman; Courage, Miss Victoria Addison; Fear, Miss Irene Ross; the Slave Woman, Miss Nell Du Maurier; Man, Mr. P. Gedge Twyman. Miss Shirley King and Mr. Geoffrey Goodhart played a duologue from "A Story of an African Farm," and Miss Italia Conti's children gave some delightful dances. Miss Decima Moore was unfortunately prevented coming, owing to her husband having met with an accident.

On Monday, July 27, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, the well-known novelist, again resisted the payment of King's Taxes, and her goods were sold by public auction in the garden of her house, "Vedastan," at Aberdovey. Last year Mrs. Steel gave the MS. of the first chapter of her book, "On the Face of the Waters," and this year she was prepared to part with the second chapter, but the Collector refused to take it, probably thinking that such ordinary things as a card table, silver, &c., would attract less attention. Mrs. Flora Annie Steel addressed the protest meeting herself, and the second chapter was sold after the auction of the other goods.

Mrs. Kington Parkes has held most successful meetings in Ireland. At Valentia Island the meeting was held on Saturday night in the Carnegie Library, and so great was the interest taken in it by the inhabitants, including all the men from the Atlantic Cable station, that on Sunday at noon Mrs. Kington Parkes was driven to the Roman Catholic chapel in the centre of the island to address the people as they came out from Mass. This was a most successful venture, as all the men and women remained to listen, and a resolution was passed in favour of "Votes for Women."

### SUFFRAGE DIRECTORY

Actresses' Franchise League,  
2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Adult Suffragist,  
19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Artists' Suffrage League,  
239, King's Road, S.W.

Australian and New Zealand Women Voters' Association,  
C/o the Suffrage Club, 3, York Street, St. James', S.W.

British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union  
Co. International Women's Franchise Club,  
9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.

Catholic Women's Suffrage Society,  
55, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.

Church League for Women's Suffrage,  
6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

Civil Service Suffrage Society,  
19, Sotheby Road, Highbury.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association,  
48, Dover Street, W.

East London Federation of the Suffragettes  
321, Roman Road, Bow, E.

Federated Council of Women's Suffrage Societies  
31, Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.

Forward Cymric Suffrage Union  
53, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.

Free Church League for Women's Suffrage  
13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Friends' League for Women's Suffrage  
Walden, Gloucester.

Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society,  
2, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester.

International Suffrage Shop,  
11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

International Woman Suffrage Alliance,  
7, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

International Women's Franchise Club,  
9, Grafton Street, W.

Irishwomen's Franchise League,  
Westmoreland Chambers, Westmoreland Street,  
Dublin.

Irishwomen's Reform League,  
29, South Anne Street, Dublin.

Irishwomen's Suffrage and Local Government Association  
163, Rathgar Road, Dublin.

Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation,  
23, South Anne Street, Dublin.

Irishwomen's Suffrage Society,  
27, Donegal Place, Belfast.

Jewish League for Woman Suffrage,  
32, Hyde Park Gardens, W.

League of Justice,  
22, South Molton Street, W.

Liberal Men's Suffrage Society,  
31, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge, S.W.

Liberal Women's Suffrage Union,  
Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge, S.W.

London Graduates' Union for Woman Suffrage,  
Chester Gate, Ealing.

Marchers' Qui Vive Corps,  
Duncton, Petworth, Sussex.

Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage,  
Temp. Address: 19, Buckingham Street,  
Strand, W.C.

Men's League for Woman Suffrage,  
136, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement,  
13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Men's Society for Women's Rights,  
65, Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C.

Munster Women's Franchise League,  
43, Grand Parade, Cork.

National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society,  
5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

National Political League,  
Bank Buildings, 14, T. James' Street, S.W.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies,  
14, Gt. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage,  
8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage,  
6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage,  
11, Howe Street, Edinburgh.

Scottish Federation for Women's Suffrage,  
2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Spiritual Militancy League,  
46, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.

Suffrage Atelier,  
Studio: 6, Stanhope Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Suffrage Club,  
3, York Street, St. James', S.W.

"Suffrage First" Committee,  
4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Suffrage Service League,  
29, Broadway, Westminster.

Suffragist Churchwomen's Protection Committee,  
21, Donside Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.

Theosophical Suffrage Society,  
19, Tavistock Square, W.C.

United Religious Woman Suffrage Societies  
13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

United Suffragists,  
3, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Votes for Women Fellowship,  
4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.  
Lancashire Organiser: Miss Phyllis Lovell,  
Wingate House, Alnwick, Lancs.

Woman Sanitary Inspectors' Suffrage Society,  
83, Sutherland Avenue, W.

Women's Freedom League,  
1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Women's Silent Co-operation for Freedom,  
10, Southfields Road, Eastbourne.

Women's Social and Political Union,  
Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.

Women's Tax Resistance League,  
10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Woman Teachers' Franchise Union,  
27, Murillo Road, Lee, S.E.

Women Writers' Suffrage League,  
Goschen Buildings, Henrietta Street, W.C.

## WHERE TO SHOP IN PROVINCES AND SUBURBS

Help Yourself  
and  
Help the Cause  
by shopping with  
Our Advertisers

## BARRANCE & FORD

KING'S ROAD,  
BRIGHTON.

## Summer SALE

NOW  
PROCEEDING.

FRENCH MODEL  
GOWNS

COATS & SKIRTS

MANTLES

BLOUSES

:: HATS

At Bargain Prices.

## A July Corset Sale

All our stock of Corsets including the favourite Royal Worcester make are liberally reduced for this July Sale and ladies are urged to take early advantage of this unique opportunity. After our present stock is sold out we cannot repeat except at the full regular prices.

### A FEW ROYAL WORCESTER EXAMPLES.

Model	Usual Price	SALE PRICE
452	4/11	3/11
421	5/11	4/11
424	6/11	4/11
501	8/11	6/11
587	10/6	8/11
627	12/11	10/11
61	15/11	10/11
666	16/11	12/11

Marguerite & Co.,

24-25, The Promenade,  
Golder's Green, N.W.

## EVANS & OWEN,

BATH.

## SUMMER SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

White Pique Sports  
Coats, belted back

9/11 each

Perfect Shapes.

Bartlett St. and Alfred St., Bath.

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less, 2s., 1d. per word for every additional word (four insertions for the price of three).

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

### NEXT SUNDAY'S SERVICES

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE, 40, Courtfield Gardens, S.W. 11.30, Mr. F. L. Rawson; 7, Miss L. Stacey.

ST. MARY-AT-HILL.—Church Army Church, Eastcheap. Sundays, 9 and 6, views, orchestra band. Prebendary Carlile.

### BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

Absolute Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement, no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, warmest, daintiest, cosiest quarters; sumptuous bedroom, with b. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights from 5s. 6d.; en pension 9s.; special terms for long stay; finest English provisions.—Manageress, 4788 Gerrard.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, congenial society. Terms from 27s. 6d. weekly.—Mrs. Gray, W.S.P.U.

FOLKESTONE.—"Trevorra," Bouverie Road West. Board-residence, excellent position, close to sea, Leas, and theatres; separate tables; moderate terms; private apartments if required.—Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

MORKSHIN HOSTEL FOR REST, Health, and Healing, 9, Arundel Road, Eastbourne.—Food reform; pleasant grounds; cheerful atmosphere. Particulars from secretary.

PRIVATE HOTEL, for Ladies only; quiet and refined; 13, St. George's Square, Westminster; bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss Davies.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—Cubicles from 18s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SANDGATE (constant motor service). Folkestone, 1½ miles). Board-Residence, August 30s., September 25s.; airy, comfortable home, facing sea. Bath room, electric light; good plain cooking.—Cleveland Home, Sunnyside, Sandgate.

### TO BE LET OR SOLD.

CHELSEA (old house).—Two rooms, first floor, suit artist; quiet house, pleasant outlook, near Embankment; rent 12s.—Hemens, 69, Royal Hospital Road.

CHELTENHAM.—Small Nurseries, going concerns; six heated greenhouses, about ½ acre ground, stabling, &c.; residence suitable for pupils, eight bedrooms; stock, in perfect order, at valuation.—Owner, Granley Nurseries, Cheltenham.

LARGE ROOM TO Let, suitable for Meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply Alan's Tea Rooms, 283, Oxford Street.

SCOTLAND, FIFESHIRE.—To let, furnished Villa, self-contained; 3 public, 5 bedrooms, dressing-room, bathroom, kitchen; servants' accommodation; modern conveniences; August onwards; golf; two miles safe, sandy beach.—Somerville, Leven.

### EDUCATIONAL

ADA MOORE.—Lessons in Singing, Voice Production, Diction. Visits Brighton, Winchester weekly; West End Studio, 159, Elm Park Mansions, Park Walk, London, S.W.

MODERN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Letchworth.—Principal, Miss Cartwright, M.A.; staff includes specialists and University graduates; pupils prepared for professional entrance examinations; bracing moorland air; home comfort.

LINDUM HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA. Boarding School for Girls on Progressive Thought Lines. Principal, Miss Richardson, B.A. The school stands in its own grounds, where tennis, hockey, and cricket are played. Home care. Thorough tuition. Entire charge of children coming from abroad.

MRS MARY LAYTON, F.R.C.O. (Hon. Organist to the W.S.P.U.). Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers. Private Lessons in Singing. Singing Classes and Ladies' Choir. Please note change of address to "The Chalet," 2, Fulham Park Road, S.W.

RUSKIN SCHOOL-HOME (for girls and boys). Write for prospectus.—Bellerby Lowerison, Beacham-on-Sea, Norfolk.

### BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

64-PAGE BOOK about HERBS and HOW TO USE THEM, free. Send for one.—Trimmell, The Herbalist, 144, Richmond Road, Cardiff. Established 1879.

THE GREAT BETRAYAL.—If you want to know all about the Insurance Act, write for John McCallum's pamphlet, introduction by Hilaire Belloc. Price 1d.; a copy, post free, or 13 for 9d. on application to Hon. Sec., 9, South Molton Street, W.

### PROFESSIONAL

TO GIRLS seeking a healthful and attractive calling.—Anstey College for Physical Training and Hygiene, Chester Road, near Birmingham. Offers a full professional training in Swedish, educational, and medical gymnastics, dancing, swimming, games, anatomy, hygiene, &c. Health students also received. Special treatment for curvatures, anaemia, &c. Good posts obtained after training.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

LADY-COMPANION requires engagement, September; strong, healthy, cheerful; amanuensis, or care of invalid; resident or non-resident; good refs.—Box 580, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

MIDDLE-AGED Working Housekeeper required for country cottage; good cook; one child not objected to.—M., Brooklands Farm, Farcombe, Tunbridge Wells.

REFINED, EDUCATED LADY wanted R four hours a day, also one for full time. Interviewing ladies by private appointments and introductions. Exceptional opportunity for lady having special reason for earning money, viz., education for son or daughter, to clear a mortgage, support family, or assist the Cause. Must be energetic and ambitious. Tuition free. References.—Write Box 558, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

WANTED, TWO CAPABLE WOMEN to go to Canada—suburb of Toronto—to undertake complete management of private house under mistress; ladies preferred; separate sitting-room; good wages to suitable persons; must be strong. Refer to Miss Dorothy Pethick, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C. Excellent opening.

WANTED, Working Housekeeper by two ladies in country (Kent). Help given, mornings. Must have good health, experience, and be accustomed to country. Box 586, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

### ELECTROLYSIS, Etc.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectively performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superficial Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c. Consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: 3807 Paddington.

### DRESSMAKING, Etc.

MADAME VINE, Milliner, 34, Kirkdale, Sydenham.—Ladies' Toques a specialty.

SALE.—MORA PUCKLE is selling embroidered afternoon, evening, and walking dresses; also tailored coats and skirts at greatly reduced rates.—399, Oxford Street (opposite Times Book Club), entrance, Gilbert Street.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West End and Paris styles, from 3½ guineas. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—H. Nelissen, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Waring's)

### MOTOR

MISS A. PRESTON teaches Motor-Driving; officially recommended by the R.A.C. "Running repairs," country pupils.—2, St. Mary Abbotts Place, Kensington.

### JEWELLERY.

WHY KEEP USELESS JEWELLERY? The large London market enables Robinson Brothers, of 5, Hampstead Road, London, W., and 127, Fenchurch Street, E.C., to give the best prices for Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Silver Plate, Antiques, Old Teeth, &c., in any form, condition, or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone 2036 North. All parcels, offer or cash by return of post.

### CAFE

WHEN in Edinburgh visit the New Cafe (Vegetaria), 3, St. Andrew Square (one minute off Princes Street). The daintiest cafe in city; owned, managed, and worked by women. Liveable wages paid to all. Suffragists, please support.

### LAUNDRY.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collection; prompt deliveries.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

LADIES' and Children's Linen carefully washed and daintily finished by Beaven's Laundry, 90, Lavender Road, Clapham Junction, S.W. A trial solicited. Personal management.

OLD OAK FARM LAUNDRY, 3 and 5, Bloemfontein Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W.—BUSINESS SUCCESS—Owing to our having recently doubled our business we have now acquired the next door premises.—Mrs. Purdy, Manageress.

### GARDENING.

BULBS direct from Holland for forcing and autumn planting. Freesias, hyacinths, daffodils, tulips, crocuses, iris, anemones. Best quality only. Order early. Herbaceous plants for autumn delivery. Orders taken in strict rotation.—Miss C. M. Dixon, Elmcroft Nurseries, Edenbridge, Kent.

### BUSINESS, Etc.

BECHSTEIN OVERSTRUNG PIANO, perfect condition; bargain, or offer.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

BONELESS CORSETS.—New invention, unbreakable. Lists free.—Write, Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

CORSETS to suit all figures; fittings and work guaranteed; patterns copied; surgical corsets a specialty.—Margaret Madden, 37, Upper Baker Street, N.W.

DONEGAL HAND-MADE TWEEDS makes lovely costumes; durable, hard wear. Irish lace, embroidery. Orders solicited.—Mrs. McNeil, Main Street, Ardara, Co. Donegal.

DRINK DELICIOUS SALUTARIS GINGER ALE. Absolutely safe; made from distilled water. Ask your grocer or write, Salutaris Company, 236, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advertisement).

HARP, £3. Erard Upright Piano, £10. Broadwood Upright, £10. Bechstein Baby Grand, new last year, half maker's price; Mustel Organ.—MORLEY, 6, Sussex Place, South Kensington.

INCOME TAX.—Why pay it? Reclaim if paid. We have reclaimed thousands of pounds. Booklet free.—Income-tax Payers' Reclamation Agency, 43, Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

ADIES' collapsible Waterproof Hats; latest invention; unobtainable elsewhere. Price 12s. 11d.—Terry's, 67, Endell Street, W.C.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, ladies' gents' suits, children's clothing, boots, carpets, curtains, surplus furnishings of every description wanted to buy. All parcels cash by return of post.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Telephone: 1739 Central.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.—High-class stationery, book-binding, printing, and relief stamping; choice selection of artistic postcards.—A. E. Jarvis, 10, Holland Street, Kensington.

SUMMER SALE OF GENUINE IRISH LINEN! Charming hemstitched and embroidered Afternoon Tea Cloths, 2s., postage 3d. extra. Catalogue of hundreds of Sale bargains free. Send postcard Hutton's, 167, Larne, Ireland.

TYPEWRITERS of all makes, Ribbons, Carbons, flat and rotary Duplicators. Everything for the Office.—Coomas Company, 73a, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Telephone: 7087.

TYPEWRITING and TRANSLATIONS.—Literary and Dramatic work a speciality. Best work. Special terms to Suffragists.—Mrs. Marks, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Tel.: 5638 London Wall.

To the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Please insert the undermentioned Advertisement in VOTES FOR WOMEN for ..... Insertions to be published

for which I enclose the sum of £ s. d.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

WRITE ADVERTISEMENT HERE

Classified Advertisement Rate, 1d. a word; minimum, 2s. Four Insertions for the price of three. All advertisements must be prepaid. The Advertisement Manager reserves to himself the right to reject and return with remittance any advertisement which he may consider unsuitable for insertion in this section of the paper.

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